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BATTLE OF ST. ELOI:
DESPERATE FIGHT IN THE VILLAGE
NOW BRITISH LOSSES CAME AT NEUVE
CHAPELLE.

The first authoritative and detailed account to be published of the fight for St. Eloi is the following message, issued by the British Press Bureau on the 21st ult. from the "Eye-witness" at the British Headquarters in France.

19th March, 1915.—The village of St. Eloi lies at the junction of two main roads, one the road from Ypres to Arras, the other the road from Ypres to Varneton. Our line runs along the village on the east, and on the south side of it, runs away westward, so that the enemy may be said roughly to face the village on two sides. To the south-east there is a large mound, or tumulus.

On the evening of Sunday, the 14th, after an extremely heavy artillery fire directed against our trenches along the eastern and south-western sectors, the Germans endeavoured to rush our line. This attempt succeeded so far as the latter sector was concerned, for the trenches had been blown in, and were absolutely untenable. To the east of the village, however, our infantry made a most determined stand. Their fire was so steady and well directed that the losses among the assailants were terrible, our men sticking to their posts till the last—in fact, till they were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers.

The Germans then rushed the support trenches, and at the moment when they had blown up by a mine, and following up their success penetrated into the village itself. They were, however, not allowed to remain long in undisputed possession of it. Our first counter-attack took place at 2.30 a.m. on the 15th and was only partly successful, the enemy still retaining possession of St. Eloi, and some breastworks and trenches. By another effort made nearly two hours later we succeeded in driving him completely out of the village and in reappearing at the trenches which had not been destroyed. The mound, however, still remained in the hands of the Germans, though it has been subjected to so heavy a fire that little use can be made of it.

The fighting in St. Eloi itself was, as is usual in such cases, of the fiercest description. On gaining the place the Germans had erected barricades across the streets, defended by machine-guns, and these had to be stormed one by one, our men coming on time after time regardless of their losses until the village had been cleared of the enemy. When morning dawned a search was carried out among the houses for the wounded, and on this occasion the Germans displayed a humanity which is unfortunately by no means always shown by them, for they refrained from firing on our bearer parties who were engaged in carrying away the wounded within quite close range.

Prisoners captured during this fighting said that the German losses had been very great, the supports especially suffering severely from our shell fire, while our bombardment during the previous days had done much damage to their trenches.

THE HEAVY TOLL OF OFFICERS.—Returning to the attack on Neuve Chapelle, the "Eye-Witness" says that when our infantry, waiting to assault, were watching the bombardment their excitement rose to fever pitch.

In some places they were seen to jump up on the parapets, brandishing their rifles towards the Germans and shouting remarks which were drowned in the roar of the guns. When the rush was actually made our losses were trifling. It was only in the subsequent advance that the heavy casualties occurred.

It is noteworthy that the enemy's wounded had to thank our men for many acts of kindness even in the excitement of the assault. In one case one of our soldiers, finding a wounded Prussian officer who had had his arm blown off by a shell, carried him to a place of safety under a heavy fire. Of the gallantry of regimental officers throughout the fighting it is unnecessary to speak. The casualty lists tell the tale. The heavy toll among them was largely due to the fact that in advancing over the intricate country, intersected with hedges and ditches, the platoon commanders had to go forward to reconnoitre the ground and discover the best way to circumvent or cross these obstacles without getting their men crowded together in narrow places, such as gaps in hedges and bridges.

THE WORKER AT HOME.—It must be borne in mind that the success of an action, especially at present, must be judged not only by its strategic or tactical results but by the material damage done by killing or putting out of action large numbers of the enemy.

It is for this reason that the extent of the ground gained cannot be taken as a criterion of the result attained. One way in which quite a slight advance may be of far greater value to us than it would be to the enemy is that it should be within the power of a small body of men to capture the place, and to capture it is to lose it to counter-attack under adverse conditions which will cause him far greater losses than those suffered by the original attackers. To effect this object is perhaps more important than it has been in any previous campaign, for the struggle between the nations has now become one of exhaustion, and success will favour that side which can put out of action the greater number of its opponents.

THE WORKER AT HOME.—In can be said that nowadays Providence lies on the side of the "big battalions" more than on that of the "big battalions." It has been proved again and again, and the fight at Neuve Chapelle has only served to enforce the lesson, that the strongest entrenched positions can be carried with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders if the assault be sufficiently prepared by artillery, and further that under such conditions any counter-attack made by the defenders to regain what is lost is almost bound to fail with immense loss to those attempting it. But to do this demands many guns and unlimited ammunition.

Not only will victory depend—so far as material means are concerned—very largely on the action of artillery, or on the man behind the gun in the field; it will depend equally on the provision and maintenance of the artillery and its ammunition, in other words upon the action of the manufacturer and the man in the workshop at home. For every failure to perform their share of the common task on the part of the industrial combatants the price will have to be paid by their comrades in the field—in blood; and the whole nation will suffer, even if it gain the victory in the long run. It may not be realised at home that for lack of means wherefrom from afar off to blow into the air some trench or post bristling with machine-guns and barbed wire friends, or at any rate countrymen, may be mown down in swaths.

THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE
ABROAD.

Returns issued by the Tokyo Foreign Office show that at the end of June last year the Japanese abroad numbered 240,423 males and 179,393 females. The total shows an increase of 35,454 as against the corresponding period of the preceding year. Below are the particulars:

	Males	Females
Asia	73,247	61,251
America	22,264	21,358
Oceania (including Hawaii, Australia and Philippines)	78,051	32,611
Europe	1,061	170

It should be noted that there were at the time 391 males and 86 females in England, 412 males and 23 females in Germany (nearly all of these have since returned on account of the war), and 107 males and 22 females in France.

BUYING UP COTTON.

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S TRANSACTIONS.

BOMBAY, March 25th.

In regard to the cornering of cotton the *Times of India* says it appears that there is a real shortage of ready goods in Bombay and that bears had sold a great quantity of cotton without having it in their possession. The prices are therefore well maintained and good Brokers quoted at Rs. 215 for April and Rs. 218 for May. There are buyers at these prices, but not many sellers, and it is said that for good ready cotton, prices run between Rs. 220 and Rs. 225. Mr. Ramchandra, whose name has figured conspicuously in recent transactions, does not show any anxiety to sell, but he has again expressed his willingness to take delivery of any amount of ready cotton that may be offered. It seems that some of the contracting parties who had entered into contracts on the distinct understanding that they would give actual delivery are unable to do so. Mr. Ramchandra insists on having delivery of his own rates in regard to contracts will be made with shroffs, but in regard to transactions made through brokers he has in several cases arrived at an amicable settlement. He believes in his "lucky star" and hopes to increase his already large fortune in the cotton business and it is for this purpose that he has come to Bombay. Besides Broch cotton he has bought in England several thousand American bales at various prices. The 25th of March, which was the date of the last settlement, was a bank holiday and a requisition was made to the Association by several merchants to adjourn the settlement to the following day, but the directors decided to proceed in the usual manner and Mr. Ramchandra made arrangements with a local bank partially to remain open and cash his cheques. The prices of cotton for April, 1915, are quoted at Rs. 247 to Rs. 250.VICEROY OF INDIA AND
THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Telegrams recently informed us that certain references made by the Viceroy of India to a decision taken by the House of Lords had formed the subject of criticism in England. Indian papers to hand contain a report of the Viceroy's remarks which formed part of an address to the Imperial Council. His Excellency said:

It has been with a sense of profound regret that I have learnt that an address to His Majesty the King-Emperor against the draft proclamation creating an Executive Council to the United Provinces has been carried by the House of Lords. It appears that out of a total of nearly 500 peers of the realm and in a house of 73 peers, the motion against the draft Proclamation was carried by 41 votes to 33. No information has been received of any similar motion in the House of Commons, and we may therefore conclude that the Proclamation has not been rejected by Parliament as a whole. As you are aware, the Proclamation was approved by the Governor-General in Council, by the Secretary of State in Council, and in accordance with the law laid upon the table in both the Houses of Parliament. It may seem to you, as it does to me, a matter of serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of peers who perhaps hardly realise the rate of progress made in this country during the past few years to throw out a proposition put in by the Government before Parliament with the full approbation of Indian public opinion. It seems clear to me under the circumstances that the modification of the law by which such procedure is possible is absolutely essential and I trust that this will be recognised by His Majesty's Government. Nobody can reasonably contend that with the advance of civilisation entailing the discussion and solution of new questions of ever-increasing complexity arising every day, one-man government is better than Council government. The principle of executive councils for local Governments, by which the local administration is less dependent upon the personal equation and which ensures a greater continuity of policy, has already taken root in India and cannot now be eradicated. Moreover, the inclusion of an Indian gentleman in the Council of a province is, in my mind, a source of great strength to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. I speak from my own experience and I have no hesitation in saying, without any idea of flattery, that the presence of my friend Sir Ali Imam on my Council and his knowledge and experience are, and have been, of the greatest possible advantage to me and my Government. I can well understand that all educated people of this country will be disappointed at the result of the action of a small party in the House of Lords, but I would ask them not to be depressed, for I regard the proceedings of the 16th March in the House of Lords as only a temporary setback, and I feel as confident that the United Provinces will have its Executive Council within a very short period as that the dawn will follow the night.

REVIEWS.

Political Thought in England: From Dabbs to Halliday. By G. P. GOUGH.
The Ancient East. By D. G. HOUGH.
Wars Between England and America. By Professor T. C. SMITH.
An Outline of Russian Literature. By Hon. MAURICE BARING.*History of Scotland.* By Professor R. S. RAIT. London: Williams & Norgate.

As can be seen from the titles, there is a predominance of history in the latest additions to the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, which now comprises a hundred volumes.

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to refer, as we would like to do, to each of these new volumes. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that they are all up to the high standard set by the joint editors. They are written by eminent men, specially for this library, and are not reprints or summaries of other works by the same authors. In order that there may be no misconception of the scope of Mr. Hough's interesting volume, it should be explained that he does not deal with India, China or Japan, but confines himself to what is termed nowadays "the Near East," the region lying at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, generally credited with being the birthplace of the human race. Further, to limit the scope of his work, he takes up the history of that most interesting portion of the globe at a point 1,000 years B.C. Thus he deals with the Hittites, Babylon, Assyria, Ancient Egypt and other races and nations which have left more than their names on the records of civilisation. To anyone whose knowledge of these ancient nations is a confused conception arising from perusals of the Bible in early childhood, the information here presented will come as a revelation, and Mr. Hough's small volume will act, as it is doubtless intended to act, as a stimulant to further study along the same lines.

The period of English history covered by Mr. Gough's volume is one of the most fascinating in the annals of our country. New light had been shed upon most subjects. It was not in politics only but in every direction that fresh movement was manifested, and most leaders of the new dispensation had to suffer before the nation as a whole took a definite step forward towards beneficial reform. Something like a revolution is due in the political life of the country to-day, and there can be no doubt that the tests of patriotism and manhood that are taking place as a result of the present war will cause the people of England to reconsider more than one side of their political faith. Books like that of Mr. Gough enable men to consider present needs in the light of past experience.

Professor Rait opens his volume with the following paragraph:—"The essential fact in the history of Scotland in the Middle Ages is the War of Independence, but the significance of the War of Independence is frequently misunderstood. Edward I. did not hammer Scotland into nationality; it was a nation already conscious of national existence that resisted him. The two centuries which preceded the struggle with England saw the amalgamation of the people of Scotland into a political organism; not, indeed, into a fully organised and unified community with one law and one custom, but into an association of communities possessing a distinctive common life and capable of enduring all things rather than the fact of the independence of Scotland. That persistency of independence prevails to this day, though it does not manifest itself after the fashion of Irish nationality; and there was one dear old Scotsman once resident in our Colony who sought to impress his son with the significance of that struggle for independence by taking him to Bannechburn and making him kneel down and kiss the ground where Bruce and his men 'laid the proud usurper low!' Instead of compiling a continuous narrative, Professor Rait has selected a number of subjects, covering a wide range of topics, which seem to him to illustrate the essential features of the history of Scotland."

Professor Smith, who deals with the wars between England and America, is Professor of American History in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. He shows how social, economic and political causes led to a period of almost continuous antagonism between England and the American communities from 1703 to the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent in 1815, and how that antagonism was ended.

No English writer of the present day, probably, is better equipped than Mr. Maurice Baring to outline Russian literature and its tendencies. He has lived many years in Russia, is well acquainted with the people in all their social relations, and his letter to one of the best of our London daily newspapers have been for years a marked literary feature of its columns. In his preface, Mr. Baring writes of the necessity of English people going to Russia to know the Russian people at first hand if the prevailing ignorance is to be overcome. "It is not enough," he writes, "to be acquainted with a certain number of Russian writers; I say a certain number advisedly, because, although it is true that such writers as Tolstoy and Turgenev have long been naturalized in England, it is equally true that some of the greatest and most typical of Russian authors have not yet been translated. There is in England no translation of Pushkin. This is much the same as though there were in Russia no complete translation of Shakespeare or Milton. I do not mean that Pushkin is as great a poet as Shakespeare or Milton, but I do mean that he is the most national and the most important of the Russian writers. There is no translation of Saltykov, the greatest of Russian satirists; there is no complete translation of Leskov, one of her greatest novelists; while Russian criticism and philosophy, as well as almost the whole of Russian poetry, is completely beyond the ken of England. The knowledge of what Russian civilisation, with its glorious fruit of literature, consists in, is still a sealed book so far as England is concerned." Mr. Baring sets himself the task to unveil the book.

We congratulate the publishers on the success achieved by the Home University Library, and the editors for the variety of subjects they have selected and the writers they have been able to obtain as contributors. Each little book is complete in itself and well within the reach of the poorest purse, while the whole collection makes a thoroughly useful library and would adorn the shelves of the well-to-do.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders is as follows:—

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting a statement of the affairs of the Office made up to 31st December, 1914, in sterling and Hongkong currency.

1913 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on 19th May, 1914, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$453,129.69.

This is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of \$4 per share \$ 40,000.00
To add to reserve fund bringing it up to \$177,000 210,587.57
To add to underwriting expense account 102,542.12

453,129.69

1914 Account.—The amount standing to credit of this account is \$2,200,087.89. Out of this the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share, absorbing \$180,000. The balance of \$2,020,087.89 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. C. S. Gubbay has been invited to act as a consultant on the Company's affairs.

Messrs. Matland and Barton resigned their seats on account of their departure from the Colony, and Messrs. T. J. Chapman and H. P. White were invited to fill the vacancies.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Sherrin and Messrs. D. W. Craddock, E. J. Chapman, H. P. White and C. S. Gubbay, retired, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1913, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Losses and claims paid \$1,692,725.96
Charges 99,634.29
Commissions 216,377.62
Balance as per balance sheet 613,129.69

\$2,611,837.56

Not premium received, less returns and re-insurances \$2,414,737.64
Interest 229,937.74
Transfer fees 61.28

\$2,644,636.66

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1914, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Losses and claims paid \$1,136,837.79
Charges 113,026.70
Commissions 293,707.16
Balance as per balance sheet 2,300,937.69

\$3,744,859.63

Not premium received, less returns and re-insurances \$3,405,610.17
Interest 249,115.36
Transfer fees 98.00

\$3,754,823.53

BALANCE SHEET, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Capital—10,000 Shares of \$250 each \$2,500,000.00
which \$50 per share has been paid up 8,500,000.00
Reserve Fund 1,700,000.00
Re-insurance Fund 885,774.78

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account 269,312.76

Underwriting Suspense Account 362,652.36

Uncollected Dividends 22,210.00

Accounts Payable 88,408.93

Working Account, 1913, as per Statement \$633,129.69

Less Interim Dividend at \$18 per Share paid on 19th May, 1914, 180,000.00

453,129.69

Working Account, 1914, as per Statement 2,200,087.89

\$6,212,406.43

Assets:

Cash on Current Account and Fixed Deposits with Banks 991,517.07

Gold Investments:

British, Indian and Colonial Government Bonds and Stocks 535,883.58

Foreign Government Loans 737,475.37

British, Colonial and Foreign Railway, Municipal and Port Trust Bonds and Stocks 812,611.46

Silver Investments:

Foreign Government Loans 13,461.54

Mortgages, Loans and Debentures 1,907,394.79

Other Investments 196,413.01

Agency Balances 945,405.57

Accounts Receivable 72,153.14

\$6,212,406.43

N.B.—Investments—

London Stock Exchange Securities have been taken at the values on 31st December, 1914, certified to by the Company's London Share Brokers except in the case of those Stocks in respect of which the value taken is the minimum price fixed by the Government. Other securities have been revalued as usual at prices current on 31st December, 1914.

Sterling exchange taken at 1/9d.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

C. P. CHATER, Members of Consulting Committee.

E. SHERRIN, Members of Consulting Committee.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the accounts of the Company at the Head Office with the books and vouchers in Hongkong and returns received from the various agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the securities for investments, cash at bankers and on mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and

explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.
A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

N.Y.K. CARGO FOR HAMBURG.

CONFISCATION IN LONDON.

In the London Prize Court, last month, Mr. Maurice Hill, K.C., asked for the condemnation of a quantity of cotton waste, goose feather quills, duck feathers, molten ore, and 100 cases of star aniseed, forming part of the cargo of the Japanese liner *Myazaki-maru*, and seized in August last in London, whence they were to have been transhipped to Hamburg. The only claim was in respect of the aniseed, valued at £389, which was claimed by Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., a firm of exporters of Manchester goods and importers of Eastern goods, carrying on business in China and in London, New York, and Berlin. The first question which had to be decided was whether the property in the aniseed was in Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., or in the Hamburg buyers, Messrs. Wachsmut & Krogmann.

Mr. Bevan, for the claimants, said he could not ask the Court, on the evidence at present available, to release the cargo to them, but he asked that something should be done to preserve their rights till the facts were ascertained. Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. were interested in cargoes valued at £100,000, which had been seized.

The President, in giving judgment, said:—

According to the information before me there is a very strong *prima facie* case that these goods belong to an alien enemy. Indeed, Mr. Bevan in his argument has not contended that according to the affidavit I should be perfectly right in coming to the conclusion that there is enough before me to show that in all probability the documents have been exchanged in Hamburg, and that being so the property has passed. The matter presses upon me by Mr. Bevan is this: He says there has been a great upheaval in business, and we have not the further information to give to the Court which will enable it to decide finally, beyond question, where the property in these goods lies.

He has here, so it now transpires, Mr. Chas. H. Arnold, who made the affidavit, and Mr. Gowitz, who is described in the affidavit as a partner, who has resided in London since 1900 and carried on the business of the London house till the beginning of the war, and who has applied for naturalisation. Mr. Bevan says he tenders them as witnesses. "I do not know what that means. He can call them, and has not chosen to do so. In this state of things I am not at all satisfied that the claimants here have done their best, or indeed have made any efforts at all, to get at the real state of the facts since October 12th, when the affidavit and the claim were made. The case has been a long time coming on, and it is more than six and a half months since the commencement of the war, and I think it is wrong to postpone these cases, unless one is bound to do so in the interests of Justice."

Inasmuch as I have come to the conclusion that no effort has been made since the affidavit was made to obtain further information as to what took place in Hamburg, I must condemn the goods upon the materials I have. If, when we come to a happier time, it should transpire that the property did not pass to the buyers, these claimants have only themselves to blame for the loss of £400."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

10 P.M. GUN PRACTICE, 1st May, 1915.

1.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. parade at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, at 1 p.m.
Dress—Helmets, Khaki shirts, shorts and puttees to be worn. Jackets can be carried on the mules. Waterbottles (filled) to be carried.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day (Friday). Nil.

DETAIL.

3.—On duty until 7 a.m. 1st May—Hongkong V.B.

On duty from 7 a.m. 1st May to 7 a.m. 8th May—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Sections.

Scouts Company (50 N.C.O.s and men). Officer on duty (and Orderly Officer):

Lieut. Weall.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Hegarty.

Medical Orderly: Corp. Davies.

The above will furnish guards from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. only. Day guards at Headquarters, Garden Road, will be furnished in future by units not on duty at the former German Club.

To furnish guard at Headquarters:—

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 1st May No. 4 Section Scouts Company.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 2nd May No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 3rd May Centre Section M. G. Co.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4th May Civil Service Company.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 5th May Right Section M. G. Co.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 6th May No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 7th May No. 4 Section Scouts Company.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

It is announced that at Eleverdine, near Ypres, a priest who was serving with the Army Medical Corps was celebrating Mass in the church, when a German shell exploded above the building. Shrapnel came through the roof, wounding the priest very seriously in the head.

THE CHINESE INTERNAL LOAN OF 1915.

In response to inquiries regarding subscriptions for the Internal Loan of 1915, we have been informed from authoritative sources that the loan is meeting with hearty response from the people throughout the country and the Straits Settlements. The favourable reception rather surprised those who have not followed events closely and who have not looked into the situation minutely. In the first place, the recent redemption of the first instalment of the so-called Nanking Military Bonds and the management of the Internal Loan of 1914 have, to a very large extent, paved the way for the present loan. The business-like manner of meeting the interest payments on the 1915 loan, by monthly deposits in the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, in the name of the Inspector General of Customs, has inspired the confidence of the people in the good faith and management of the present Government. The old bye-word, which originated under the Manchu régime, "that the Government seldom pays its obligations to its own nationals" has been dissipated by the policy of the Republic. The people have been convinced that the Republican Government is responsible and reliable and that it has and will duly meet all obligations entered into, indiscriminate of whether they are foreign or domestic.

Secondly, the participation and co-operation of the premier foreign bank with the two leading banking institutions of the Republic for the flotation of the loan are unique and unprecedented in the history of Chinese domestic finance. This co-operation, as badly needed, so mutually beneficial, and so full of possibilities, has not been accomplished previously because of misunderstanding and suspicion both on the part of the Government as well as on the part of the foreign bankers. The participation and co-operation of the foreign bank cannot but help and enhance the credit of the Republic and create greater confidence among investors.

Thirdly, the satisfactory reception of the issue is partly due to the spirit of patriotism towards the Republic, awakened by the realization of the present situation of the country and to a keen sense of duty to support the Government financially.

Lastly, the Bonds offer a safe and sound as well as convenient investment for all classes. The security set aside for the loan has ample margin of safety. The revenue of twenty-nine pledged Native Customs Offices, including those of Amoy, Yang-yii, Wanchow, Hainan, Swatow, Wuchow, and Kalgan, together with the total Likin of Shansi, amounting to approximately Five Million Dollars (\$4,900,000) unconditionally guarantees the repayment of principal and payment of interest. The denominations of the bonds, ranging from \$5 to \$10,000, place the bonds as an investment within the reach of all classes. The small investor as well as the capitalist can avail themselves of the opportunity of participating in the loan.

The four principal reasons for the success which is being achieved by the present loan are, in the opinion of those well informed:—Great confidence in the good faith of the Government created by more business-like management of finances; participation and co-operation of the premier foreign bank, patriotism and sense of duty on the part of the people; and soundness and convenience of the loan as an investment for all classes.—*Peking Daily News.*

THE POTENTIALITIES OF BASRAH.

H.E. the Viceroy of India, in the course of an address recently at a meeting of the Imperial Council of India, said:—"As you are aware, I paid a short visit to the Persian Gulf to Basrah a few weeks ago. It was a great pleasure and advantage to me to have an opportunity of enquiring into the whole economic, commercial, and political situation of the province of Basrah and also to visit our troops in their advanced posts within six or seven miles of the Turkish camp, which was plainly visible, and to congratulate them on their prowess and splendid bearing. One could not but feel very proud of them all. I had also to visit the hospitals in Basrah and was glad to be able to verify the fact that all the sick and wounded British and Indian troops are being well and carefully tended. As are being well and carefully tended. As regards the Province of Basrah it struck me as one of immense potentialities. Under Turkish misrule it has greatly suffered and the population of the surrounding country is consequently very sparse. At small expense the city of Basrah might become a splendid port and the port of exit of all the trade of Mesopotamia and Northern Persia. Merely the fringes of the Shatt-el-Arab have so far been cultivated, but the soil is extremely fertile and only the most elementary schemes of irrigation are required to extend indefinitely the area under cultivation. The climate is splendid and resembles that of the northern Punjab. I cannot conceive of a country more suitable for Indian immigration in the future. When a more stable form of Government has been established that country may then really become a garden of Eden and blossom like a rose. You are aware of the declaration made by the British, French and Russian Governments of the inviolability of the holy places and of the freedom of Jeddah from attack so long as there was no interference with the Indian pilgrims. Solidarity for the welfare of pilgrims generally prompted His Majesty's Government, on hearing that there was a shortage of foodstuffs at Jeddah and Mecca, to arrange for supplies to be sent there for distribution by the Italian Consul at Jeddah. I regret to state that the Turkish authorities, in spite of the protests of the Italian Consul, have seized for military purposes a cargo of 30,000 sacks of barley destined for the pilgrims. Until therefore we are able to receive some definite assurance that any further supplies that may be sent will reach their proper destination it will be impossible for His Majesty's Government to make any further similar arrangements."

REACTION, IN-SILVER.

A succession of foreign coinage orders have, state Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their weekly circular, lifted quotations for silver from the dead level of 22½d. ruling throughout November and the three succeeding months, but before higher prices can be maintained China has to be reckoned with. It must be remembered that not only are stocks in Shanghai extremely large, but also a substantial portion of the stock in London—about a million and a quarter sterling—is held on account of the same quarter. A sudden upward rise in the price of silver provokes necessarily a somewhat similar movement of the China exchanges. This movement, in turn, often causes exchange operations that set free some of the silver held on China account in this market. Thus an automatic reaction takes place, more or less effective, in proportion to the amount of silver set free, the power of the Silver market here to absorb it and the limits set to sales by the conditions which govern the China exchanges at the time.

Supplies, apart from China, are, and are likely to be, very restricted, and the prospects of demand are far from discouraging. The Indian bazars, which have purchased on a smaller scale than usual for several weeks, will probably ask for silver when they realise that the level is really justified by the conditions of the market.—*Financial Times.*

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Eastern Engineering, which now forms a supplement to the London and China Express, says:—

In view of statements which have been made recently by correspondents in leading daily and technical journals regarding the position in China of British engineering and industrial products—to the effect that British manufacturers have been lacking in enterprise, as compared with their German and American competitors—it will be of interest to many of our readers to know that a very powerful and well-organised corporation, comprising some of the best-known engineering firms in Great Britain, has lately come into existence for the purpose of co-operative working throughout the Chinese Republic. Such firms, each world-renowned in its particular branch of activity, as Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow; Messrs. Brooks & Doxey, Ltd., of Manchester; John Brown & Co., Ltd., of Sheffield; Craven, Ltd., of Sheffield; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., of London; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., of Middlesbrough; Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., of Sheffield; R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., of Newcastle; Hulse & Co., Ltd., of Manchester; W. S. Laycock, Ltd., of Sheffield; Shonkar Carver Coke Oven Co., Ltd., of Manchester; together with a number of other manufacturers having complementary interests, have, after a careful study of the conditions of trading now ruling in China, joined forces to form a company, which, registered in London under the title of "Representation for British Manufacturers, Ltd.," has, during the past year, established a joint account organisation for covering the important centres of the Chinese Republic, with head offices in London and Peking, and branches at Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton.

We are informed that this method of co-operative staff representation has been already for some years in very successful operation in other markets by several of the firms named, and, certainly, to anyone acquainted with the vastness of the territory to be covered in China, and the difficulty and costliness which the problem of adequate representation there must present to any individual firm, it must be clear that much of the start which German and American manufacturers have hitherto gained there has been due to their having already, to some extent, adopted similar lines of working which naturally lend themselves to the formation of groups or financial syndicates of the firms concerned, for the purpose of carrying out undertakings under Government or municipal concessions, etc. There is, unfortunately, a good deal of justification for the statement that in the Chinese market the course hitherto followed by British manufacturers of leaving their interests entirely in the hands of the merchant houses (in some cases of non-British nationality) has not resulted in foreign competition being fought to the best advantage, and it is to be hoped that the initiative now taken by the firms above referred to will meet with more success.

We would therefore, offer our cordial good wishes to this new undertaking, which we understand is not a trading company for the purpose of earning dividends, but constituting rather the medium through which, by the activities of an experienced technical and commercial staff, the specialities and trade marks are kept prominently before the view purchasing *dilettante*, with the view to ensuring for those manufacturers an increased share of Chinese business, without intention of interfering with the placing of orders through the established channels of the indent firms and merchant houses. We are informed that it is the declared policy of the representation company to avoid, as far as possible, overlapping with the legitimate sphere of such firms who, in the interests of British trade, and so long as they are as fair to the British manufacturers as to them, will thus also reap the benefit of the propaganda and technical assistance afforded by the manufacturers concerned; provided that the interests of such merchant houses are not identified with those of any competing manufacturer, and that they do not handicap competition with foreign traders by trying to obtain an inflated profit on the transaction.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



AGENTS FOR
"B. V. D."
SLEEPING
SUITS

WHITE NAINSOOK \$3.00 PER SUIT.
ALL SIZES.

COLOURED SOIESETTE \$4.75 PER SUIT.
ALL SIZES.

"B. V. D."
UNDERWEAR

COAT CUT VESTS \$1.50 & \$2.50 Each.

KNEE LENGTH \$1.50 & \$2.50
DRAWERS For Pair.

LIGHT WEIGHT
PYJAMA SUITS
IN CEYLON, WOOL CREPE, WOOL TAFFATA, VIYELLA.
From \$6.00 to \$10.00 Per Suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THE HOWITT & PHILLIPS CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND LAST PERFORMANCE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of Major General F. H. KELLY, C.B.,

"DAVID GARRICK."

Followed by the Great

"DER TAG."

by Sir J. M. BARRY.

This One-Act Play caused tremendous sensation in London recently.

50 per cent. of THE NIGHT'S GROSS RECEIPTS will be given to the TOBACCO and CIGARETTE FUND for the SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1915.

The following are some of the notable features of the

NEW "REMINGTON" Models 10 and 11—

these Models constitute another epoch-making advance in the Progressive Development of the Writing Machine.

NEW COLUMN SELECTOR (No. 10).

NEW ESCAPEMENT. NEW KEY LEVERS. NEW CARRIAGE.

NEW BUILT-IN DECIMAL TABULATOR (No. 11).

REVERSIBLE TABULATOR RACK. TYPE BARS. NEW CARRIAGE GOVERNOR.

NEW CARRIAGE RELEASE SYSTEM. AUTOMATIC RIBBON MOVEMENT.

VARIABLE LINE SPACER. NEW METHOD OF CHANGING RIBBON.

NEW PAPER FEED. NEW TWO-COLOUR DIAL OR INDICATOR.

NEW MARGINAL STOPS. NEW BACK SPACER KEY.

MUSTARD & CO.,

Sole Distributors, HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

Illustration of a Remington typewriter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 10th May, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.
Business as set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1915. [548]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

UNTIL further Notice Mr. EDGAR BRUCE SHEPHERD has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [550]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

DURING my absence and until further Notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [552]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of FOREIGN IMPORTERS of Piece-goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [546]

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, HAPPY VALLEY, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 5.30 P.M.
By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [539]

THE NEW AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the NEW AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of the General Managers in Amoy on SATURDAY, the 8th day of May, 1915, at 11.30 of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914, and for the election of Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 8th May, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day at 11.30 of the clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING shall be concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NEW AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held, when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles, copies of which will be sent to shareholders before the Meeting.
And, in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modifications.
(2) To consider and, if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—
"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairmen thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Resolutions be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of, and in substitution for, all the existing Articles thereof."
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this 23rd April, 1915.

TAIT & Co.,
General Managers.

[548]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [207]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [269]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [269]

G. R.

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [269]

G. R.

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [269]

G. R.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at Noon TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th April to the 20th April, 1915, both days inclusive.
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., Ltd.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [494]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April to the 10th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [527]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of TWENTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1914, and an INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1915, will be Payable on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [532]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 20th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542]

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers to issue to CHOW YAU KUM duplicate Certificate for 10 Shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate

No. 3050/3059—10 Shares
HAS BEEN LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [545]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen ... \$36.00
Ladies ... \$18.00
Children ... \$12.00

and that the Price of Season Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20.
Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.
Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH NURSE to look after Two Young Children.

Apply—
"NURSE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915. [547]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICE and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury and Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 8, Ice House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID BARSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonian Road.

"EGGSEY," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 2, DES VCEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 58, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINDSEAD & DAVIS,
8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings

Hongkong, 29th April, 1915. [42]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen with English Family in Kowloon.

Apply—
"O. K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1915. [543]

TO LET.

ON the 1st of May, No. 27, CONDUIT ROAD, VERY LARGE DINING and DRAWING ROOMS, Three Excellent Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms; well furnished throughout.

Apply to—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1915. [534]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vceux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, No. 2, Stewart Terrace, newly done up.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [68]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANAY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT," 51, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID BARSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonian Road.

"EGGSEY," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

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ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

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3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 58, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINDSEAD & DAVIS,
8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings

Hongkong, 29th April, 1915. [42]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. "

PYERIS.

Chemically an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

PRICES—
\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.50 " " SPLITS.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavor produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE:—\$0.85 PER DOZ.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PRICES—
\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

[18]

BIRTH.

WALTER.—On April 23rd, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. WALTER, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VCEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30th, 1915.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The fighting in the neighbourhood of Ypres, which has now been in progress for the past twelve days, has been described in a telegram as "the biggest engagement that the British have yet undertaken."

It may therefore be of some service to many of our readers if we endeavour to trace from the somewhat confusing telegrams how the engagement has developed.

We must go back to April 17th when the British captured Hill 60, a slight elevation, south-east of Ypres, on the Ypres-Commines railway, westward of Zwartelin.

The original object of this attack was to seize a ridge where German snipers had been busy, and as the hill overlooks the low ground to the south-east of Ypres, it was also of great value to the enemy for artillery observation.

Evidently the position was one to which the Germans attached considerable importance, for they made repeated and desperate efforts to recapture the Hill, pouring on this small eminence of 250 yards by 200 yards, many tons of high explosives, and then advancing, only, however, to find that the British were undismayed and unmovable.

Hurrying heavy reinforcements, computed at two Army Corps, to this locality the Germans attacked all along the line from Dixmude to south of Ypres. According to a high Russian authority Bavarian troops had even been drawn from the Carpathians to assist in this attack.

The German artillery, too, prepared for a stupendous effort. At the commencement the British line extended from Ypres southward to La Bassée, while the line north of Ypres to Dixmude was held by the Belgians and French. By the use of asphyxiating gases, contrary to The

Hague Convention, the Germans managed to force back the French lines northward of Ypres, in the direction of the Yser Canal, and in consequence of this the British had to weaken their line by extending it northward. Canadian troops were moved northward to the aid of the French and the telegrams have furnished us with glowing accounts of the magnificent gallantry they displayed near St. Julien where they, and a force of Zouaves, found themselves surrounded by the enemy in greatly superior numbers.

The story of how, when reinforcements came to their aid, they advanced, recaptured their guns and took German trenches will form a brilliant chapter in the history of the war. Though eventually the Germans captured the village of St. Julien, it was only achieved—

notwithstanding the numerical superiority of their forces at this point—by methods unworthy of any civilised people—methods which, as both Sir JOHN FRENCH and Lord KITCHENER have pointed out, are contrary to The Hague Convention.

For Germany, however, The Hague Convention, like the Treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, has evidently become a "mere scrap of paper."

She has become lost to all sense of national honour, and can have no respect for the world's opinion of her acts, which Lord KITCHENER, with his great experience of warfare, has not hesitated to publicly describe as "tying with the barbarous savagery of the Derivishes."

However, the success achieved by the Germans at St. Julien by such fiendish means seem to have been of little material advantage to them. The latest telegrams inform us that all German attacks north-east of Ypres have been repulsed and our troops have made progress near St. Julien and west of that place.

THE WAR.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

THE CANADIANS' CHARGE.

GRIM FIGHTING IN THE MOONLIGHT.

GERMANS STOPPED AT YPRES.

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCING AGAINST THE TURKS.

GREECE AND INTERVENTION.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED.

SUNK BY AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Paris, April 29th. It is semi-officially reported that the French armoured cruiser *Leon Gambetta* was torpedoed in the Adriatic on the 26th and sank. A great part of the crew was saved.

Rome, April 29th. The Austrian submarine 5 sank the *Leon Gambetta* at night time at Maria Dileuca, south-eastward of the Gulf of Taranto.

Up to the present news has been received of the rescue of 139 out of about 500 officers and men.

The vessel was struck on the port side by two torpedoes and sank in ten minutes. Most of the survivors were injured. All the officers died at their post.

Forty-eight bodies have been recovered and buried with military honours at Castiglione.

Rome, April 29th.

The *Leon Gambetta* was proceeding to Malta at seven knots when she was torpedoed at one in the morning, twenty miles off the Italian coast. The dynamites were wrecked and the lights consequently extinguished. The wireless was also paralysed. She was headed for shore in the hope of beaching her. Two boats which were lowered capsized and the occupants were drowned.

Italian torpedo-boats attached to the signal station at Maria Dileuca rushed to the rescue. They saw blue-jackets swimming and clinging to the wreckage of the overturned boats, and to rafts constructed of oars and planks.

The Italian coastguards semaphored for help, and all the fishing-boats in the vicinity put to sea and rendered most valuable help.

Rear-Admiral Senes was drowned.

[The *Leon Gambetta* was an armoured cruiser of 12,351 tons displacement, being built at Brest, where she was completed in 1904, at a cost of £1,169,240. Her armament consisted of 4 7.6-in., 16 6.4-in., 22 1.3-in., and 2 1.4-in. She also had two (sub) torpedo tubes, had a speed of 23.06 knots, and a complement of 728.]

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED TROOPS IN GALLIOLI.

STEADILY ADVANCING.

London, April 29th.

The War Office announces that, in face of continual opposition, the troops have now established themselves across the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, from a point north-east of Eski Hissarik to the mouth of the stream on the opposite side.

They have also beaten off all attacks at Saribair and are steadily advancing.

The Turks made considerable preparations to hamper the landing of the troops at the various points. There were entanglements under the sea as well as on land. Deep pits with spikes at the bottom were also among the obstacles to be overcome by the troops.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CANADIANS' CHARGE.

GRAPHIC STORY OF GRIM FIGHT IN THE MOONLIGHT.

A GREEN MIST OF POISONOUS GAS.

London, April 29th.

A Canadian who participated in the fight, describing the French retirement on Thursday afternoon, says:—"The smoke moved like a vivid green wall four feet high, and gradually rising. Strange cries were heard, and through the green mist came a mass of reeling men who fell as they passed us. The majority were not wounded, but their faces were distorted with agony. Meanwhile, the Germans advanced unopposed. We retreated to the base to prepare for the counter-attack.

"Our battalion was ordered to advance at seven in the evening towards St. Julien, where we heard afterwards that the 14th Canadians had put up a stiff fight in re-taking the place. We all felt we were out for a big job. The villagers turned out and wished us good luck. They vociferously cheered the Canadian Scottish saying, 'Highlanders march!'

"We halted three-quarters of a mile from the wood, where the officers were told that the Germans were entrenched and must be driven out at all costs. Also, that the guns must be recaptured, and we all understood that it would be bayonet work without artillery support. We again moved, in deploying lines of half companies, the second half being thirty yards in the rear of the first. All the battalions marched in this way, each first half company knowing that its pals in the second would support it when charging. The 10th battalion held the post of honour in the van, led by Colonel Boyle. A few minutes before midnight we reached a hollow three hundred yards from the wood. The moon re-appeared at intervals, and whispered orders to fix bayonets were obeyed in a flash, overcoats, packs and everything being dropped.

"Scarcely had we reached a low ridge in full view of the wood when we were held by the first outburst of rifles and machine-guns. Instantly the word was given to charge, and we rushed, cheering, yelling and swearing. The German fire was high, and our losses were small till within fifty yards of the wood; then the whole front line melted. We instantly closed up. Cheering and yelling we tore on, and not a German machine-gunner escaped; but the Germans inside met us doggedly, and there was a dreadful hand to hand conflict. We fought in clumps and batches over the bodies of the dead and dying. At the height of the conflict the moon broke out. The clashing bayonets flashed like

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

silver, and the faces of the men were lit up as by limelight. Sweeping on we reached the trenches, where all the resisting Germans were bayoneted, those who surrendered being sent to the rear. The trench fighting was too unpleasant to recall."

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

Paris, April 29th.

To-day's communiqué says: Northward of Ypres our progress continues, especially on our left. Besides the captures mentioned in the Belgian communiqué, we have taken two bomb-throwers and much war material. The enemy's losses were extremely high. Six hundred dead were counted at a single point.

We have continued to progress on the heights of the Meuse, and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. We also destroyed a German battery.

BELGIAN PROGRESS.

London, April 29th.

A Belgian communiqué confirming the recapture of Lizerne, adds that several German trenches beyond were taken. Six hundred German dead were counted. The booty comprises six quick-firers. Two hundred Germans were also taken prisoners. The attack continues.

GERMAN ATTACK DEFINITELY STOPPED.

London, April 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin says:—

Fighting northward and north-eastward of Ypres continued all yesterday. The British, in conjunction with the French, definitely stopped the German attack, which has not been resumed there. There have been no Germans westward of the Canal since yesterday morning, except at the small bridgehead at Steensstraet.

A readjustment of the situation was necessitated by the British and French counter-attacks. In resisting these the Germans again used asphyxiating gases and shells, contravening The Hague Convention.

"COMPARATIVELY QUIET."

Paris, April 29th.

The evening communiqué says: The day has been comparatively quiet. There is no change in Belgium. We hold the ground recovered during the past three days.

The Germans in Champagne captured three hundred metres of trenches in the region of Beau Sejour. We retook half of them.

The enemy bombarded Les Eparges and Hartmannswillerkopf but did not attack.

CANADIANS POISONED BY GAS.

London, April 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. John Haldane (who is frequently employed by Government Departments to make scientific investigations) has examined the Canadians who were reported to have died of the gas used by the Germans. He found that numbers had died from bronchitis due to irritation caused by chlorine or bromine. Twenty-four were found dead on a small stretch of road.

Numbers of German shells were also found to contain irritant non-explosive substances, but not of so brutally barbarous a nature as the above gas.

CASUALTIES.

London, April 29th.

The following additional list of casualties are reported:—

Killed: K. P. Arnold, P. W. Bradley, G. Daubeny, H. Fardell, D. H. Field, J. R. Wallace, L. R. West.

Died of wounds: R. McCabe.

Wounded: 2nd Lieut. Broad (Leinsters), W. Cobb, J. E. Crombie, A. G. R. Davies, J. B. Ellis, I. O. Grant, (Cameron), A. H. Hatton (South Lancashires), R. F. Hodgkinson, P. Longmore, W. Lousada, S. T. Maunder, E. Percival, F. Symonds-Taylor, W. H. Watson, D. Wilkins, 2nd Lieut. Williamson (Engineers), C. J. Wingfield.

Wounded and missing: S. Sandeman.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VICTORIA CROSSES.

AWARDED FOR BRAVERY AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

London, April 29th.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following for conspicuous bravery in the battle of Neuve Chapelle:—

Sergeant-Major DANIELS and Corporal NOBLE of the Rifle Brigade.

They voluntarily rushed forward and succeeded in cutting wire in face of the most severe machine-gun fire. Both were immediately wounded, and Corporal Noble died.

Private BUCKINGHAM, 2nd Leicesters.

For rescuing wounded under heavy fire.

Private RIVERS, 1st Sherwood Foresters.

On his own initiative Private Rivers crept against masses of the enemy on the flank of his battalion and hurled bombs, causing the enemy to retire, and so relieved the situation. On the same day he repeated the feat. He was killed.

Rifeman GOKAR SINGH, 39th Garhwal.

During an attack he was one of a bayonet party who entered the main trench. He was the first man to go round each traverse, driving the enemy back till they surrendered.

He was killed during the engagement.

Six Distinguished Service Orders are awarded for conspicuous gallantry and ability; the recipients including Majors Carter Campbell, L. Ordfield and J. F. Wainwright.

Nine Military Crosses are also awarded.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Ottawa, April 29th.

The Premier of New Zealand has wired to the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, the Premier, that the New Zealanders at the front are eager for the opportunity of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Canadian brothers. Mr. Borden replied reciprocating the hope.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Petrograd, April 29th.

An official communiqué states: There has been severe fighting on the upper Nienan west of the Miawa railway, consequent upon determined attempts by the enemy to advance. Renewed vigorous enemy attacks in the region of the Uzok Pass were repulsed. Desperate fighting continued in the direction of Saki.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE AND INTERVENTION.

Athens, April 29th.

The landing of the Allies at the Dardanelles has stirred the public feelings of the utmost depths, and great disappointment is felt that Greece is not participating.

THE SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir William Bull, said that Great Britain could not suggest to China or Japan the need for expediting the conclusion of the negotiations, but he hoped that the negotiations would come to a satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible.

THE P. & O. DIVIDEND.

London, April 29th.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., for the year ending March 31st, have declared a dividend at a rate of 10 per cent.

A LAHORE BOMB MURDER.

London, April 29th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the petition for special leave to appeal by five Indians who were sentenced in connection with a bomb murder at Lahore.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECORD EXCHEQUER BALANCES.

London, April 29th.

The Exchequer balances show a fresh record, totalling £115,000,000.

HOME RACING.

RESULT OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

London, April 29th.

The result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas was:—

Pommern 1
Tournament 2
The Vizier 3

The betting was 2/1 Pommern; 100/5 Tournament; 25/1 The Vizier.

Sixteen ran. Pommern won by three lengths; a head separated the second and third.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE CHUNG NGAI SAN PO.]

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

REPLY REQUIRED WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

Peking, April 29th.

Japan requires that the reply to her modified demands shall be given within five days.

The American Government has notified the Powers that if Japan will not agree to Great Britain's suggestion that the demands which infringe the right of the Powers in China be cancelled, America will ask China to refer the whole of the demands to the Hague Conference for settlement.

BANKING REFORM IN JAPAN.

FINANCE MINISTER ON LARGE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES.

A conference of the leading bankers of Japan has been held in Osaka, Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance, and Viscount Mishima, President of the Bank of Japan, being among those present.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Wakatsuki said he noted with regret numerous cases of bankruptcy recently reported in banking circles. This was largely attributable to mismanagement and lack of prudence on the part of the banks. During the last session of the Diet the Government introduced a Bill providing for an increase in the number of bank inspectors, with a view to remedying these unhealthy conditions in banking circles, but owing to the dissolution the measure was shelved. It would be reintroduced in the forthcoming extraordinary session.

For a city or town with a population of over 100,000 the Government will not permit the establishment of an ordinary or a savings bank unless it is backed by a capital of over ¥1,000,000. Hitherto the authorities have sanctioned the establishment of a savings bank with a capital of ¥500,000, with the result that quite a large number of these institutions have been established in cities and towns. The supply had exceeded the demand, and the outcome was a number of bankruptcy cases. The Minister called attention to the fact that in the near future the Government will modify the rules relating to the savings banks, seeing that some of these have gone into the insurance companies.

There may be others whom I have missed in going through the list. Captain A. Carpenter, R.N., holds the D.S.O. and the Albert medal. It is strange that Reuter should have made such a mistake, as most of the above officers are still alive. Possibly what Reuter meant was that Lieut. Martin is the only officer who has obtained the double award in the present war.

THE SINKING OF THE "NILE."

PILOT'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

Judgment has been given in the Osaka Marine Court in the case in which an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the stranding and sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Nile* off Utsunomiya, in the Inland Sea, on January 11th.

The Court found that Captain King, the pilot-on-board, was responsible for the disaster, and suspended his certificate for eight months.

ADDITIONS TO JAPANESE NAVY.

The Tokyo papers state that the Japanese naval authorities are now pushing forward the work on several battleships now being constructed in official and private shipbuilding yards. At Yokosuka Naval Station the work on the battleship *Yamashiro* (30,000 tons) is expected to be completed by the end of October. At Kure the battleship *Fuso*, the sister-ship of the *Yamashiro*, is now under construction. At the Kawasaki and Mitsu Bishi Yards work on the battleships *Utsunomiya* and *Ise* is now being pushed forward. All these vessels are expected to be completed during this year.

The battleship *Huruma*, built at Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, was handed over to the naval authorities a week ago.

JAPANESE HEAVY GUNS FOR RUSSIANS.

A Petrograd telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says Colonel Miyagawa and several other Japanese officers arrived at the Russian capital on the 18th instant, for the purpose of instructing the Russian troops in the mechanism of some heavy guns, which were recently purchased from Japan and which were effective in the recent siege at Tsingtao.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played yesterday are as follows:—

Handicap Singles: "B" class, semi-final:—Vivash (owe 2/6), beat Abraham (owe 15), 6-3, 6-1. Vivash will have to meet either Dr. Koch or Miskin in the final.

Handicap Doubles:—Nesbit and Phelps (owe 30), beat Sandford and Murphy (scratch), 6-2, 5-7, 7-5. The winning pair pass into the semi-final.

Professional Pairs, semi-final:—Faichnie and Smith beat Hewitt and Mias, 3-6, 6-3, 8-6. The winners will have to meet either Nesbit and Phelps or the brothers Hancock in the final.

To-day Green will meet Redmond in the semi-final of the Championship Singles. The winner will meet Ng Sze Kwong in the final.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The perennial humour of "Charley's Aunt" flowed as refreshingly as ever at the Theatre Royal last night, when the comedy that is most unmistakably "still running" with unrivalled popularity was staged by the Howitt-Phillips Company. Mr. Wheeler Dryden, as the masquerading Aunt, was, of course, scarcely ever off the stage, and his spirited acting ensured the success of the presentation.

All the other members of the Company performed their respective parts in a manner which evoked deserving applause.

At their farewell performance to-night the Company will present the well-known drama "David Garrick," which will be followed by "Der Tag," Sir J. M. Barrie's one-act play which created a sensation in London recently. Fifty per cent. of the gross proceeds of this performance, which is under the patronage of Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., will be given to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund.

MILITARY HONOURS.

OFFICERS HOLDING THE V. C. AND D. S. O. DECORATIONS.

With reference to the recent Reuter's telegram which stated that it was believed that Lieut. Martin (whose parents live at Fochow) is the first officer to hold both the V. C. and the D. S. O. decorations, a correspondent points out that this statement is obviously wrong. Among others there are Col. W. G. Cubitt, Capt. H. E. M. Douglas, R.A.M.C., Col. Sir A. G. Hammond, Col. P. A. Kenna, (21st Lancers) Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, Lt.-Col. R. G. Scott, Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, (Royal Canadian Division), Col. A. S. Cobb, and Capt. Purvis Davis. Our correspondent adds:—"There may be others whom I have missed in going through the list. Captain A. Carpenter, R.N., holds the D.S.O. and the Albert medal. It is strange that Reuter should have made such a mistake, as most of the above officers are still alive. Possibly what Reuter meant was that Lieut. Martin is the only officer who has obtained the double award in the present war."

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GERMAN DESIGNS IN AFRICA.

INTRIGUES AGAINST PORTUGAL.

POLITICAL AGENTS AS PROSPECTORS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

A German traveller who returned from Angola to Europe last June, and whose impressions of the country were published in the *Otago Gazette*, thus summed up German prospects in this colony:—

The game is worth the candle! An enormous market for industrial products, rich and virgin mineral resources, a fruitful and healthy country, equally suitable for agriculture, stock-breeding, and immigration, and the finest harbours of the West Coast—that is the prize that awaits us.

Exaggerated though this description undoubtedly is, it was certainly calculated to give additional impetus to German enterprise, which was already sufficiently active in this territory. German investigators were already scouring the country in three sections, composed, not only of engineers, but of geologists and experts on agriculture and trade. It was evident that the Germans desired to control the Benguela and Mossamedes railways with a view to linking them up with German South-West Africa, and to secure mining and agricultural concessions of a very extensive description.

This so-called peaceful commercial penetration was too thinly disguised not to arouse the suspicion of the Portuguese, whose system of protection, shipping, dues, and maladministration was, and assuredly not without reason, severely criticized, and on the outbreak of war these suspicions proved to have been justified. For it was then found that several of the supposed engineers and prospectors were also political agents, and that, in addition to intriguing with the natives, they were purchasing large quantities of foodstuffs for export to the neighbouring German colony.

The local Portuguese authorities were not blind to the situation, but they hesitated at first to take action. When, however, without any declaration of war, their southern frontier was violated for the second time, they displayed commendable promptitude in arresting or expelling from the country all German subjects, including Consular officers, who were not above suspicion.

THE FIGHT AT NAULILA.

The invasion of the colony produced considerable effect, for the Portuguese were fully conscious of their inability to cope with it. In the unsettled state of the territory, and in the absence of any effective control, it was feared that the Cubanamas and other tribes who had never been subjugated would rise at the instigation of the Germans. Consequently, volunteer corps were formed and drilled at Loanda, Lobito, and Benguela, and many of the Boers in Angola offered their services to the Government. Meanwhile the local authorities were more reticent regarding the progress of events on the southern frontier, and in default of any reliable information, it was not unusual that rumours of all kinds should become rife. Many of these, although of the wildest description, were at first credited in official circles, because the district officers knew little or nothing of their districts or of the attitude of the native population.

Towards the end of December it was generally admitted that an engagement of some kind between the German and the Portuguese forces had taken place, and the silence of the Government on the subject was accepted in many quarters as indicating that the Portuguese had suffered a serious reverse, which they were endeavouring to conceal. It was not, however, until February 12th that the Governor-General thought fit to relieve the colonists' anxiety regarding the result of the action at Naulila, on December 18th, by the issue of the following proclamation:—

It being known that certain ill-disposed persons, void of any sentiment of patriotism, have thought fit to spread false reports regarding the engagement at Naulila, the Governor-General has decided to make the following announcement for the information of the general public:—

The fight at Naulila cannot be regarded as a defeat for our forces, in view of the fact that they retired in good order with the following losses, which are insignificant when compared with the whole force engaged: 3 missing, 1 captured, 3 slightly wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 63 killed, 39 wounded. The engagement was marked by several heroic deeds by both officers and men, especially by the first squadron of dragoons, through whose courage an orderly retreat was rendered possible. Their brilliant example will assuredly be followed by others, whose duty it will be to expel from our territory a band of guerrillas who, contrary to the laws of war, have invaded it. After the combat at Naulila the enemy was quite disconcerted, not venturing to cross the Cunene river, and confined himself to seizing a fort which had been constructed for native warfare. Such are the facts of the case and any other accounts should be regarded as unfounded rumours.

If, in the first encounter, we have not been entirely successful, for some time longer we still have to endure the presence of the enemy within our borders, this must not be taken to indicate that our forces are not still intact and that they will not gloriously accomplish the task allotted to them.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S TASK.

There is some difficulty in accepting, as wholly correct, this official version, because it differs considerably from other reports, which go so far as to allege that political feeling, which produces such frequent Ministerial changes in Portugal and which has so often checked the progress of her colonies, has also done much to hamper military operations. In any case the new Ministry at Lisbon have accepted the resignation of the Governor-General and the Military Commander and have appointed a High Commissioner. The departure of Senhor Norton de Matos is very generally regretted throughout the colony, for his administration has been characterized by more progressive tendencies than that of the majority of his predecessors. Like them, however, he has failed to secure the two main essentials for the development of this territory, namely, the termination of the present system of protection and shipping dues, and the systematic settlement of the country for both mining and agriculture.

The new High Commissioner, General Pereira de Eça, will have before him a task of exceptional difficulty, and it is not quite clear how he will be able adequately to fulfil the double duty of controlling military operations and, at the same time, administering the colony. Pending his arrival, things are at a standstill, and the Portuguese forces concentrated at Mossamedes are, apparently, unable to move for lack of transport. Reinforcements are pouring in, however, and, although the volunteers have been disbanded and the services of a Boer contingent refused, it may be expected that the settlement of the territory and the repulse of the enemy will at length be seriously taken in hand.

THE CONTRADICTION IN ENGLISH.

An American author has lately written of the English in war that they are "so appallingly honest and frank." We do not quote this so that we may enjoy the praises of an American, but because it seems to be so curiously contrary to the ordinary foreign opinion of us. Whatever else foreigners, even when they like us, may say about us, they do not say that we are appallingly honest and frank. They are not startled, for instance, by the honesty or frankness of our literature and art; on the contrary, they complain that we are prudish, intellectually as well as morally, that we prefer prettiness to truth in thought no less than in pictures. So we are called a nation of hypocrites, because we do not care to face the truth about things in general, and yet, when it comes to things in particular, an American finds us appallingly honest and frank. And he is right no less than our other foreign critics are right. On one side we are the frankest of nations, on the other the least frank; and this contradiction in our national character is always puzzling and misleading to foreigners, especially to the Germans. They believed that, because of our general timidity of thought, we were living in a fool's paradise, in a world of unreality which the first blast of the German trumpet would shatter. They have this habit of thinking very determinedly about things in general, in so far as they do not concern themselves. They speculate with audacity about the Universe, and they have despised us for our timidity in that kind of speculation. But all the while our minds were not utterly enervated by the timidity, because in thinking about ourselves simply as human beings in a particular time and place, we are told just where they are timid. Their passion for abstract thought has mastered them so that they see abstraction in concrete facts—in Germany, for instance, and in England, and the abstraction, for them, hides the fact that they never face it frankly. To no German is Germany just what she is, a collection of Germans. To no German is he himself just what he is, a man in a world of other concrete men and things. He must see himself as a factor in some process or as a part of some great institution, or even of some great machine. He would feel lonely and bare and helpless if he saw himself merely as a man with his own human imperfection and single destiny and responsibility. But one Englishman is too merely a single man to himself, and he feels absurd and ill-at-ease if he thinks of himself as anything else.

Thus he has a habit of thinking about himself, as a fact, with extreme frankness, with that frankness which surprised our American author. The English soldier is hardly even a soldier to himself. The German complains that the war is not a war to him, but a kind of sport. He is not perpetually nerving himself up to it with thoughts of the glory of his country or the splendour of his cause, or with the consciousness that he himself is a soldier in a famous Army. Even in war, and when he is making history, he remains to himself merely himself, and he cannot talk about himself with any official pomp or reticence. If he has felt afraid, he says so. If he thinks things are being mismanaged or are going badly, he says so; just as he might speak of his own individual health or competence. The cause, the British Empire, the British Army, and the history he is making—these are all things that he takes for granted; they are things which intellectual people talk and think about. But, as for him, he is just himself with a job to be done, which he must do as best he can; and all the thinking he does is about the job. So the English impress other nations as men, though not as artists or thinkers. They have, in fact, an art of life which Anglo-mafias try to imitate, even when their other arts seem contemptible. But, whereas many have imitated German music, no one ever tried to imitate a German because the German himself is imitative, ill at ease, always trying to become typical and representative rather than human. He may talk about the Universe boldly and frankly enough; but about Germany, and about himself as a German, he talks with an official reserve. The German officer to himself is not a man, but a German officer; and so he is merely a German officer to others, and tedious for that reason. He wants to be a type and becomes one; but an English officer would rather be anything than a type, and what he says and does is said and done by himself, not by a representative of the British Army. And that, perhaps, is why he governs well, and the Prussian ill. The Prussian makes a subject-people conscious of Prussia in every word he speaks. The Englishman governs because it is his job to govern, and does not remind the governed of the Empire he represents. He is merely a fact to himself, and he becomes to them also merely a fact, which they accept because, after all, it is not an unpleasant fact.—*The Times*.

The medical and surgical side of the Great War will itself make a wonderful history when the time comes for writing it. The rescues which science has effected from out the jaws of death will mount up to a magnificent total, and will include many strange episodes. The *Chronicle* tells of a soldier, stricken dumb by the shock of a high explosive, who recovered his speech through touching an "unexpectedly hot water-pipe." He resumed the use of that organ, it is said, with a sharp exclamation. "What, one wonders, did he say?"

SMYRNA.

BY CANON A. S. HICHENS.

Fifteen years ago I set out from England intending to pass four years at Smyrna. I hardly knew what to expect when I got there. I could hardly understand why it was a big town, and why so many English people lived there. I went on unwillingly, from a sense of duty. The four years prolonged themselves to twelve. I became an owner of land not only in the city but on the lonely hills near, and I often found myself wondering why more of my fellow-countrymen did not settle in Asia Minor. It is true that my work has lately obliged me to leave Smyrna and to dwell at Jerusalem; but I expect that if I ever retire it will be to near Smyrna that I shall pass my old age, and I confidently hope that my worthless bits of land will yet provide me with a generous old-age pension.

People talk of the beauty of the Bay of Naples, but the Gulf of Smyrna is certainly far more lovely, and the harbour is one of the most secure of all harbours. For nearly forty miles the traveller from Europe voyages past lovely mountains and promontories and fertile valleys till he sees the town spread out on low hills crowned by an old Byzantine ruin, and backed by the mass of the Nymphs Dag. Smyrna, however, is not merely beautiful, but its position offers enormous mercantile advantages. Three miles to seaward of the town the gulf narrows so that the passage can be easily dominated by a single fort and closed by mines; yet immediately inside the fort it widens again into a vast sheltered harbour in which the largest fleet seems small. I have seen 72 ships of the Mediterranean Squadron lying off the quay, and one could hardly realise that any great number of ships was assembled there. The quay that fronts the town is the finest in the world, the back country is rich in upland plains and fertile river valleys, and from Smyrna railways run both northwards towards the capital and far into the heart of Asia Minor. From one small inland town alone, a few years ago, 250,000 worth of agricultural produce was in one year despatched by rail to Smyrna, and lately the Turks seized £300,000 worth of produce from only one of the English merchants.

Smyrna would, in fact, ere this have drained Constantinople of half its wealth, and the Baghdad Railway of an important part of its revenue, if the Turks and Germans had not prevented the extension northwards of parts of her railway system, in order to divert the trade of North-western Asia Minor towards the capital. Smyrna might otherwise be not merely second to Constantinople, but her equal and rival.

The city is served by two railway companies. Both of these were formerly British, but some years ago the Kassaba line was sold to a French company, and this line runs northwards to Koniah, and sends out various branch lines. It taps the north-west and the centre of Asia Minor. The English railway, known as the Ottoman Railway Company, might once have been carried on to Bagdad, but the concession granted was not used, and lapsed; in recent times the Germans have taken care to prevent a renewal of it. Thus the line ends, as we say, "in the air," and is mainly important because it brings down to Smyrna the wealth of the vast rich valley of the Meander and of the country to the east of the city.

At the outbreak of the Italian War the Turks realised the need of defending such an important port. They improved "the Fort," placed batteries on the hills that command the town, and put contact mines in the gulf. Since the present war began the whole district has become a great camp, there are earthworks on the peaks of the "Two Brothers," the twin mountains behind the Fort, and batteries on all points of vantage. The village of Boudjak, which lies 300 feet above the sea and five miles inland, and is out of sight of ships, has been made the seat of the Headquarters Staff, and the defence of the district is supervised by a number of German officers. The Turkish Government, however, has been so singularly fair and generous that many of the English merchants rather rashly elected to remain in their homes, and were unmolested till the Allies bombarded the forts. We do not yet know how they have fared since, but threats have been made that they would be placed in positions of danger to hamper our action.

It must be remembered that Smyrna can be called a Turkish town only in the sense that it belongs to Turkey. Its character is shown by the epithet: "often bestowed upon it by the Turks themselves." "Glasgow Smyrna," that is to say, "Infidel Smyrna." Smyrna is not a Moslem centre. I am away from books of reference, but I know that when I left, not so very long ago, there were reputed to be 120,000 Greeks in the city to about 57,000 Turks. The British alone must have numbered about 700. Under the Castle Hill one could lose oneself in a quarter inhabited only by Jews, and the Armenian quarter was extensive. Smyrna vies with Cairo in its cosmopolitan character. Men of all nations grow rich there, and their children seldom leave the country. Yet of all races the British and the Greeks always seemed to me to have most left their mark upon the place. The British were without controversy the most notable of all the foreigners. Families such as the Whitalls, Gouts, La Fontaines, Maltasos, Reeses, Patersons have been either settled there for many generations or are closely allied by marriage to the oldest families. They are active in good works, they are trusted and beloved by the local Turks, their names are well known throughout the Levant. The two little towns of Bournabat and Boudjak were almost large English villages with their English churches and schools.

The Greek community too is wealthy and philanthropic, devoted to the spread of education and the revival of Hellenism, and eager to endow hospitals and to encourage medical science. Nor is the Armenian community, though less numerous, behindhand in its desire to spread

civilisation. The French and Germans and the Dutch had all an active share in the life and work of the place, and the Americans were increasing in numbers and had built a big college in the village of Paradise. Such a town was obviously in need of a better government than the Turks could afford, but the Europeans showed a genuine desire to co-operate with them in every way, and to be patient so long as there was some improvement, however gradual.—*Manchester Guardian*.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STAMMERS.
ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 27th April—Bangkok 19th April, Rice—Thorsen & Co.
BOWEN CAZLE, British str., 3,088, Smith, 27th April—Manila 24th April, General—Dodwell & Co.
CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, G. Morre, 28th April—Bangkok 19th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CAIRN MARU, Japanese str., 1,108, Oka, 27th April—Hongkong 24th April, Coal—Order.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,505, Jno. Doyle, 28th April—Saigon 19th April, Rice—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHUNGKING, British str., 1,011, Rees Lewis, 19th April—Swatow 14th April—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 689, K. Murakami, 28th April—Saigon 27th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 1,393, S. Takushige, 27th April—Haiphong 25th April, Rice—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAYA MARU, Japanese str., 2,750, Y. Goto, 17th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
EPIRETELLI, British str., 2,507, A. G. Pope, 26th April—Hankow 19th April, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
HAIKONG, British str., 1,987, W. C. Passmore, 28th April—Fochow 25th April, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HONGKONG, British str., 1,350, S. Wilde, 28th April—Saigon 23rd April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HONG BEI, British str., 2,025, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General—Chinese.
KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 28th April—Shanghai 25th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KARO, Chinese str., 991, Hogg, 21st April—Singapore and Saigon 17th April, Rice—Chinese.

KWANGSIN, Chinese str., 2,315, Stewart, 28th April—Shanghai 19th April, General—Chinese.
LAHETTES, British str., 1,350, Jenkins, 28th April—Kohsichang 18th April, Rice—Chinese.
MAUSING, British str., 1,044, Alook, 21st April—Sandakan 14th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MONTAGUE, British str., 3,933, F. L. Davidson, 22nd April—Vancouver, B.C., 28th March, General—C.P.R. Co.

MONGOLIA, American str., 3,750, Emery Rice 23rd April—San Francisco 27th March, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
SHIKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,930, T. Okuda, 19th April—Java and Tegal 9th April, Sugar—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SUNGIANG, British str., 987, J. Robinson, 28th April—Haiphong 23rd April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SUZUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, T. Yabuta, 19th April—Keelung 16th April, Coal—Order.

TAISHAN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 28th April—Shanghai 24th April, General—Chinese.
TAKANG, British str., 977, R. A. Nebous, 27th April—Shanghai 23rd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAIYUAN, British str., 2,000, P. W. Grier, 21st April—Sydney 23rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., H. Sakai, 27th April—Haiphong 23rd April, Rice and Beans—Dodwell & Co.
TILBODAS, Dutch str., 7,800, Kroes, 23rd April—Java Coast and Macassar, General—Java—China—Japan Lijn.

TSINGTAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,520, K. Yamada, 28th April—Chingwang 19th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
TJIMANOR, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. La Kovy, 28th April—Batavia, General—Java—China—Japan Lijn.

TJILWONG, Dutch str., 3,081, A. Olden-burgen, 28th April—Saigon 23rd April, Rice and Wood—Chinese.
TOMI MARU, Japanese str., 2,507, J. Ikeda, 28th April—Vladivostok 20th April, Beans—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 1,950, Asai, 20th April—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WIMBORON, British str., 2,423, J. Cantell, 28th April—Chinwang 19th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,726, P. Itani, 14th April—Wakamatsu 8th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
YUENANG, British str., 1,124, P. H. Rolfe, 27th April—Manila 24th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAPIRO, American str., 1,468, N. S. Ventorini, 22nd April—Saigon 18th April, Rice, Logs, and Merchandise.—Order.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt & Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—David Garrick.

Monday, 3rd May.—

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Meeting of Foreign Importers at the Secretary's Office. Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings.
5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club Annual General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

Monday, 10th May.—

11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary General Meeting in the Club House.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:
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EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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MARSEILLES & LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May
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Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

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TJIMANOR...	JAVA	in port	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	2nd May.
TJIKEMBANG	JAPAN	15th May.	JAVA	15th May.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half of May.		
TJILATJAP	JAVA	2nd half of May.	JAPAN	

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1915.

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Hon Kong, 3rd July, 1914.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 7th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	Neon. 7th May.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA	About 10th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	NELLORE	About 12th May.	Freight and Passage.

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	On 30th Apr. 9 A.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	On 1st May, 11 A.M.
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	On 1st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 8th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	On 10th May, 4 P.M.

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MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	1st May.	On 15th May, 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	14th May.	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS	24th May.	On 6th June, 10 A.M.
EMERIE	31st May.	On 14th June, 10 A.M.

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AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 30th April, at 1 P.M.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WED. DAY, 5th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th May, at 1 P.M.

FOR **SWATOW AND RETURN.**
(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 2nd May, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1915

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUE., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

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"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

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THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
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OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	On 3rd May.

HOMEWARD

STEAMER	TO SAIL.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA—via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	FRIDAY, 14th May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perishables.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU"	...	FRIDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED. DAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.

"DAIJIN MARU" ... K. Marakami ... SUNDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Y. Yamamoto ... SUNDAY, 9th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SATURDAY, 1st May, at 10 A.M.

"KEIJO MARU," ... IMAZUMI ... THURSDAY, 6th May, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 31, Queen's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	MARSEILLES and LONDON
...

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fare to London and Marseilles are as follows:—	LONDON	Return
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £55.	Return £97.
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £29.	" " £59.
3rd Saloon "C"	" " " £14.	" " £29.
4th Saloon "D"	" " " £7.	" " £14.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
...	about	about	about	about	about	about
NELLORE	Apr. 25	May 7	May 13	May 18	June 17	June 25
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single; £85 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £46 Single; 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, HONOLULU and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	MONDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 1st May.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 10th May.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUSA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 11th May.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 30th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

[S] Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 13th May.
KITANO	16,000	" 23rd May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	" 3rd June.
HIRANO	15,000	" 17th June.
KATORI	20,000	" 1st July.

FOR AMERICA

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
SADO MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 4th May.
AWA	12,500	" 16th May.
AKI	12,500	" 15th June.
TAMBA	12,500	" 19th June.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	" Thurs., 27th July.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

